CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1832. [NO. 811.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Elisha Stedman*, deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
JNO. OWEN.
December 7th, 1832.

Notice.

VERY VALUABLE
Real and Personal Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Elisha Stedman, deceased, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 10th of January, and if necessary, on the following days, the whole of the Real and Personal Property of which he died possessed—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, consisting of the following articles:

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of the usual articles of a well furnished house, such as Bedsteads, Beds & Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, &c., and some of them of the first quality and newest fashion—an elegant Tea Set of Silver, with China and Crockery Ware—Beaureaus and Book Cases—with a valuable Library of Books, &c. &c.

Also, Twelve very likely Negroes, among them a valuable young Carpenter, and several house servants. The Negroes are, all but *one*, young and valuable, and of both sexes.

The Real Estate consists of the following Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, and Lands in the County of Cumberland, to-wit:

One Lot, containing two Tenements on Person street, at present occupied by John M. Stedman and George McNeill, with large and commodious Warehouses, Cotton Sheds, &c.

Two brick Tenements (Liberty Point) occupied by Chas. T. Haigh and Wm. Locke.

One Dwelling House and Lot, on Cool Spring street, well known as the residence of the deceased for many years.

One Dwelling House and Lot, on Person street, at present in the occupancy of Wm. L. Hawley.

One Lot, opposite the late residence of the deceased and extending from Adam to Person street, susceptible of an advantageous division. On this Lot is a large Warehouse, Garden, &c.

One Lot, on Cool Spring and Adam streets, on which is a Stable and Barn.

One large Lot, on Adam street, near the residence of Samuel T. Hawley.

One small Lot, on alley, back of the Flour Warehouse.

2,000 acres of Land, in the County of Cumberland, lying on Beaver Creek, about 6 miles from Fayetteville, containing one of the most valuable Mill Seats in this section of the State. A Mill and Dam has been erected on it at great expense, and worked but for a short time, so that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of Timber, and its being near the town of Fayetteville, must add greatly to its value.

The Real Estate here offered for sale, is believed to comprehend the most desirable situations in Fayetteville, whether it be for Private Residence or for commercial operations, and so favorable an opportunity to procure such, seldom occurs.

Terms of Sale.—For the personal property, 12 months credit, with bond and approved security—for the real estate, two years credit will be given—bond and approved security, with a mortgage on the premises, *will* be required.

Persons disposed to examine any part of the estate before the day of sale, are referred to John M. Stedman.
JNO. OWEN, *Ex'r.*
December 7, 1832. 10ts.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champaign,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 10. 10tf.

20 Bbls. prime *IRISH POTATOES*, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by
W. L. HAWLEY
December 10.—10-tf. *Person street.*

For Sale,

THE LOT, corner of Old street, where formerly stood Mrs. Perry's brick house, the stone foundations of which are still standing. The Lot is 84 by 176 feet, and will be sold with or without the loose Brick and Stones which are there.

A piece of Ground in a less mercantile and public situation of this town would be taken in part payment. For terms, apply to Mrs. Perry.
Fayetteville, December 10, 1832. 10-3t

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*
N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.
December 10. 10tf.

NOTICE.

For sale, the Farmer's and Planter's
ALMANAC,
for the year 1833—calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., by the gross or dozen.
YARBROUGH & RAY.
December 10, 1832. 10 4w.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,
100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
December 10, 1832.

JACKSON HOTEL.
Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.
WADDLE CADE.
November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

B. GARDNER has taken a Room in the Brick Row, one door west of Mr. Ray's, where those who may wish his services are respectfully invited to call. Specimens of his Painting may be seen at the Store of Mr. P. Dailey.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 8tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offers for sale at his *HARDWARE STORE*, on Hay street, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel, the most complete Stock of Goods in that line of business ever offered in this market. Also, an assortment of

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hatter's Materials,
Coach and Gig Trimmings,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Carpenter's Tools,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders & other castings,
Freeborn Ploughs, & Plough Points,
Bar Iron and Steel,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Groceries, &c.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
18 *Dozen Rush bottom and Windsor Chairs.*
JAMES BAKER.
November 26. 8-4w.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.
R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of BOOKS, comprising between six and seven hundred volumes, just received. Among them are a number of beautiful Christmas and New Year's Presents.
E. J. HALE.
December 10, 1832.

$10 REWARD.

ALL persons are cautioned against harboring a boy named **CHARLES CARR**, who is bound to the Subscriber to learn the Tailoring business. I permitted him to go home to Sampson county, in consequence of indisposition, since which time his family will not permit him to return. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.—The law will be enforced against any person harboring him.
DUNCAN McCOLL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 4 [10 tf.]

Wanted.

AN OVERSEER to take charge of the Poor and Work House of Cumberland County, to whom suitable wages will be given. Application in writing to be made to either of the Subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, on which day at the Court House of said County, the selection will be made known.
JOHN MAC RAE,
NEAL BEARD.
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.,
W. WADDILL, Jr
Wardens of Cumberland County.
December 11, 1832. [10-tt.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1832.

ALEXANDER KELLY, vs. ALEXANDER FRY. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Chest of Tools*, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Fry resides beyond the limits of this State, it is *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, a paper printed in Fayetteville, that the said Alexander Fry be, and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered up against him.
Witness, JAMES McBRYDE, Clerk of said Court at Office, this 30th day of November, A. D., 1832.
(10-6w.) JAMES McBRYDE.

J. GALES & SON'S
NORTH CAROLINA Almanac, FOR 1833.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

New and Cheap Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C., Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
Nov. 20 7tf.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM. L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Oct. 8. 1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JNO. McARN.
April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

30 Hhds. Molasses,
5 do. Sugar,
20 kegs Nails, assorted,
40 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
15 casks Cheese,
60 sacks blown Salt,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum.
—*Also*,—
10 tons Swedes Iron, (handsomely assorted,) daily expected, which will be sold in lots on reasonable terms. *November 20.*

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following
GOODS
Which we offer on very accommodating terms:—
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.
WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.
PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.
March 6.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

FOR RENT,

UNTIL the 1st day of September next, the Rooms at present occupied as the Observer Office.—Possession will be given in a few days. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
November 27.

RIFLES.

AN assortment of David Kennedy's RIFLES, for sale, By HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 16. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.
JOSEPH BAKER
Fayetteville, June 27. 94-tf.

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—
8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.
Oct. 15. 2-tf

Piano Forte.

JUST received from the Manufacturer, one elegant PIANO FORTE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
November 20. 7tf.

FOR SALE,
LAWRENCE & LEMAY'S ALMANAC,
For the Year 1833.
By ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
November 20, 1832. 7tf.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand and is receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and requests all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell at the lowest market price for cash or produce:—
15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans,
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,
An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, Cotton and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Cloaks, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.
JONES FULLER.
October 29. §4-tf.§

Wine.

10 Quarter Casks sweet Malaga WINE,
10 do do Lisbon do.
Now landing, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 13. §6 tf.§

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 7tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.
Fayetteville, June 1. 91tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 16. 71tf.

PROCLAMATION

BY ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

WHEREAS a Convention assembled in the State of South Carolina have passed an Ordinance, by which they declare "That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the U. States, and more especially" two acts, for the same purposes, passed on the 29th of May 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State or its officers: and by the said Ordinance it is further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State, or of the U. States, to enforce the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts within the same State, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said Ordinance.

AND WHEREAS, by the said Ordinance it is further ordained, that, in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of said State, wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the said Ordinance, or of the acts of the Legislature that may be passed to give it effect or of the said laws of the United States, no appeal shall be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and that any person attempting to take such appeal shall be punished as for a contempt of court.

And, finally, the said Ordinance declares that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said Ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act by Congress abolishing or closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of the said State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do:

AND WHEREAS the said Ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct, in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite them than those of patriotism and a common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence—that sacred Union, hitherto inviolate, which perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us, by the favor of Heaven, to a state of prosperity at home, and high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations: To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow citizens have reposed in me, I, ANDREW JACKSON, *President of the United States*, have thought proper to issue this my PROCLAMATION, stating my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the Convention.

Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be, invested, for preserving the peace of the Union, and for the execution of the laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with State authority, and the deep interest which the people of the United States must all feel in preventing a resort to stronger measures, while there is a hope that any thing will be yielded to reasoning and remonstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify, a full exposition to South Carolina and the nation of the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense of duty will require me to pursue.

The Ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional, and too oppressive to be endured, but on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution—that the true construction of that instrument permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional. It is true, they add, that, to justify this abrogation of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is evident, that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws deserve that character, is to give the power of resisting all laws. For, as by the theory there is no appeal, the reasons alleged by the State, good or bad, must prevail. If it should be said that public opinion is a sufficient check against the abuse of this power, it may be asked why it is not deemed a sufficient guard against the passage of an unconstitutional act by Congress. There is, however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other—There are two appeals from an unconstitutional act passed by Congress—one to the Judiciary, the other to the people and the States. There is no appeal from the State decision in theory; and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed against an application to review it, both judges and jurors being sworn to decide in its favor. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous when our social compact in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, its Constitution and treaties made under it, are the supreme law of the land; and, for greater caution, adds, "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And it may be asserted, without fear of refutation, that no Federative Government could exist without a similar provision. Look for a moment to the consequence. If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected any where; for all imposts must be equal. It is no answer to repeat that an unconstitutional law is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law operating injuriously upon any local interest will be perhaps thought, and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and, as has been shown, there is no appeal.

If this doctrine had been established at an earlier day, the Union would have been dissolved in its infancy. The excise law in Pennsylvania, the embargo and non-intercourse law in the Eastern States, the carriage tax in Virginia, were all deemed unconstitutional, and were more unequal in their operation than any of the laws now complained of; but, fortunately, none of those States discovered that they had the right now claimed by South Carolina. The war into which we were forced, to support the dignity of the nation and the rights of our citizens, might have ended in defeat and disgrace, instead of victory and honor, if the States, who supposed it a ruinous and unconstitutional measure, had thought they possessed the right of nullifying the act by which it was declared, and denying supplies for its prosecution.—Hardly and unequal as those measures bore upon several members of the Union, to the Legislatures of none did this efficient and peaceable remedy, as it is called, suggest itself. The discovery of this important feature in our constitution was reserved to the present day. To the Statesmen of South Carolina belongs the invention, and upon the citizens of that State will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice.

If the doctrine of a State veto upon the laws of the Union carries with it internal evidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been repudiated with indignation, had it been proposed to form a feature in our Government.

In our colonial state, although dependant on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other.—Leagues were formed for common defence, and before the declaration of Independence, we were known in our aggregate character, as THE UNITED COLONIES OF AMERICA. That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a joint, not by several acts; and when the terms of our confederation were reduced to form, it was in that of a solemn league of several States, by which they agreed that they would, collectively, form one nation for the purpose of conducting some certain domestic concerns, and all foreign relations. In the instrument forming that Union, is found an article which declares that "every State shall abide by the determinations of Congress on all questions which by that confederation should be submitted to them."

Under the confederation, then, no State could legally annul a decision of the Congress, or refuse to submit to its execution; but no provision was made to enforce these decisions. Congress made requisitions, but they were not complied with. The Government could not operate on individuals. They had no judiciary, no means of collecting revenue.

But the defects of the confederation need not be detailed. Under its operation, we could scarcely be called a nation. We had neither prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. This state of things could not be endured, and our present happy constitution was formed; but formed in vain, if this fatal doctrine prevails. It was formed for important objects that are announced in the preamble made in the name and by the authority of the people of the U. States, whose delegates framed, and whose convention approved it. The most important among these objects, that which is placed first in rank, on which all the others rest, is, "*to form a more perfect Union.*"—Now, is it possible that, even if there were no express provision giving supremacy to the constitution and laws of the United States over those of the States, it can be conceived, that an instrument made for the purpose of "*forming a more perfect Union*" than that of the confederation, could be so constructed by the assembled wisdom of our country as to substitute for that confederation a form of government, dependent for its existence on the local interest, the party spirit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a State?—Every man of plain unsophisticated understanding, who hears the question, will give such an answer as will preserve the Union. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an impracticable theory, could alone have devised one that is calculated to destroy it.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTED EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED.

After this general view of the leading principle, we must examine the particular application of it which is made in the ordinance.

The preamble rests its justification on these grounds:—It assumes as a fact, that the obnoxious laws, although they purport to be laws for raising revenue, were in reality intended for the protection of manufactures, which purpose it asserts to be unconstitutional;—that the operation of these laws is unequal;—that the amount raised by them is greater than is required by the wants of the Government;—and, finally, that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only cases alleged to justify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt should be made to enforce them. The first virtually acknowledges that the law in question was passed under a power expressly given by the Constitution, to lay and collect imposts; but its constitutionality is drawn in question from the motives of those who passed it.—However apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an unconstitutional purpose, entertained by the members who assent to a law enacted under a constitutional power, shall make that law void; for how is that purpose to be ascertained? Who is to make the scrutiny? How often may bad purposes be falsely imputed? in how many cases are they concealed by false professions? in how many is no declaration of motive made? Admit this doctrine, and you give to the States an uncontrolled right to decide, and every law may be annulled under this pretext. If, therefore, the absurd and dangerous doctrine should be admitted, that a State may annul an unconstitutional law, or one that it deems such, it will not apply to the present case.

The next objection is, that the laws in question operate unequally. This objection may be made with truth to every law that has been or can be passed. The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it constitutional, and if all laws of that description may be abrogated by any State for that cause, then indeed is the Federal Constitution unworthy of the slightest effort for its preservation. We have hitherto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as the sheet anchor of our safety, in the stormy times of conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the palladium of our liberties, and, with all the solemnities of religion, have pledged to each other our lives and fortunes here, and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defence and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this importance to the Constitution of our country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance, which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroying, visionary theory, the work of profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was entrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify, such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation? No. We were not mistaken! The letter of this great instrument is free from this radical fault: its language directly contradicts the imputation: its spirit—its evident intent contradicts it. No, we did not err! Our Constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them. The sages, whose memory will always be reverenced, have given us a practical, and, as they hoped, a permanent constitutional compact. The Father of his country did not affix his revered name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the States, when they severally ratified it, do so under the impression that a veto on the laws of the United States was reserved to them, or that they could exercise it by implication. Search the debates in all their Conventions—examine the speeches of the most zealous opposers of Federal authority—look at the amendments that were proposed. They are all silent—not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a motion made, to correct the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States—or to show that implication, as is now contended, could defeat it. No, we have not erred! The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our defence in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, uncorrupted by sophistical construction, to our posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of State prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the Ordinance to these laws are, that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionally employed. The Constitution has given expressly to Congress the right of raising revenue, and of determining the sum the public exigencies will require. The States have no control over the exercise of this right, other than that which results from the power of changing the Representatives who abuse it, and thus procure redress. Congress may undoubtedly abuse this discretionary power, but the same may be said of others with which they are vested. Yet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Constitution has given it to the Representatives of all the People, checked by the Representatives of the States, and by the Executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the Legislature or the Convention of a single State, where neither the people of the different States, nor the States in their separate capacity, nor the Chief Magistrate elected by the people, have any representation. Which is the most discreet disposition of the power? I do not ask you fellow-citizens, which is the constitutional disposition—that instrument speaks a language not to be misunderstood. But if you were assembled in general convention, which would you think the safest depository of this discretionary power in the last resort?—Would you add a clause giving it to each of the States, or would you sanction the wise provisions already made by your Constitution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future, are you—can you—be ready to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and a local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive, and even absurd, as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the crisis your conduct prevents at this day would recur whenever any law of the United States displeased any of the States, and that we should soon cease to be a nation.

The Ordinance, with the same knowledge of the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will be unconstitutionally applied. If this could be ascertained with certainty, the objection would, with more propriety, be reserved for the law so applying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the duty.

These are the allegations contained in the Ordinance. Examine them seriously, my fellow-citizens—judge for yourselves. I appeal to you to determine whether they are so clear, so convincing, as to leave no doubt of their correctness: and even if you should come to this conclusion, how far they justify the reckless, destructive course, which you are directed to pursue. Review these objections, and the conclusions drawn from them, once more. What are they? Every law, then, for raising revenue, according to the South Carolina Ordinance, may be rightfully annulled, unless it be so framed as no law ever will or can be framed. Congress have a right to pass laws for raising revenue, and each State has a right to oppose their execution—two rights directly opposed to each other; and yet is this absurdity supposed to be contained in an instrument drawn for the express purpose of avoiding collisions between the States and the General Government, by an assembly of the most enlightened statesmen and purest patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose.

In vain have these sages declared that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have they provided that they shall have power to pass laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry those powers into execution; that those laws and that Constitution shall be the "supreme law of the land; and that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In vain have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and individually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! ineffectual restrictions! vile profanation of oaths! miserable mockery of legislation! If a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the intent with which a law has been passed, declare themselves free from its operation—say here it gives too little, there too much, and operates unequally—here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed, there it taxes those that ought to be free—in this case the proceeds are intended to be applied to purposes which we do not approve, in that the amount raised is more than is wanted. Congress, it is true, are invested by the Constitution with the right of deciding these questions according to their sound discretion. Congress is composed of the Representatives of all the States and of all the people of all the States; but WE, part of the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—*we*, who have solemnly agreed that this Constitution shall be our law—*we*, most of whom have sworn to support it—*we*, now abrogate this law, and swear, and force others to swear, that it shall not be obeyed—and we do this, not because Congress have no right to pass such laws; this we do not allege; but because they have passed them with improper views. They are unconstitutional from the motives of those who passed them, which we can never with certainty know; from their unequal operations, although it is impossible from the nature of things that they should be equal—and from the disposition which we presume may be made of their proceeds, although that disposition has not been declared. This is the plain meaning of the Ordinance in relation to laws which it abrogates for alleged unconstitutionality. But it does not stop there. It repeals, in express terms, an important part of the Constitution itself, and of laws passed to give it effect, which have never been alleged to be unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that the judicial powers of the U. States extend to cases arising under the laws of the United States, and that such laws, the Constitution, and treaties, shall be paramount to the State Constitutions and laws. The Judiciary Act prescribes the mode by which the case may be brought before a court of the United States, by appeal, when a State tribunal shall decide against this provision of the Constitution. The Ordinance declares there shall be no appeal; makes the State law paramount to the Constitution and laws of the U. States; forces judges and jurors to swear that they will disregard their provisions; and even make it penal in a suitor to attempt relief by appeal. It further declares that it shall not be lawful for the authorities of the United States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the revenue laws within its limits.

Here is a law of the United States, not even pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by the authority of a small majority of the voters of a single State. Here is a provision of the Constitution which is solemnly abrogated by the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the Ordinance grounds not only an assertion of the right to annul the laws of which it complains, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt is made to execute them.

This right to secede is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which, they say, is a compact between sovereign States, who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and, therefore, are subject to no superior; that, because they made the compact, they can break it when, in their opinion, it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it enlists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our Government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The People of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State Legislatures in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the terms used in its construction, show it to be a Government in which the people of all the States collectively are represented. We are one People in the choice of the President and Vice President. Here the States have no other agency than to direct the mode in which the votes shall be given. The candidates having the majority of all the votes are chosen. The electors of a majority of States may have given their votes for one candidate, and yet another may be chosen. The People, then, and not the States, are represented in the Executive branch.

In the House of Representatives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice President, all vote for the same officers. The people of all the States do not vote for all the members, each State electing only its own representatives. But this creates no material distinction. When chosen, they are all representatives of the United States, and representatives of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; nor are they accountable to it for any act done in the performance of their legislative functions; and, however they may in practice, as it is their duty to do, consult and prefer the interests of their constituents when they come in conflict with any other partial or local interest, yet it is their first and highest duty, as representatives of the United States, to promote the general good.

The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a *government*, not a league; and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States: they retained all the power they did not grant.

But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single Nation, cannot from that period possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connexions with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right is confounding the meaning of terms; & can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it: but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A compact is an agreement or binding obligation. It may, by its terms, have a sanction or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If it contains no sanction, it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt: if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a moral one; or, if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A Government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, express or implied; and in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force of arms to destroy a Government, is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such Government has the right, by the law of self-defence, to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is modified, restrained, or resumed, by the constitutional act. In our system, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that Union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent on their part an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution: but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied.—How then can that State be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—not treason against their separate power—but treason against the U. S. Treason is an offence against *sovereignty*, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred, because they have for their common interest made the General Government the depository of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the Royal Government we had no separate character—our opposition to it oppressions began as UNITED COLONIES. We were the UNITED STATES under the confederation, and the name was perpetuated, and the Union rendered more perfect, by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defence. How then, with all these proofs, that under all changes of our position we had, for designated purposes and with defined powers, created National Governments—how is it, that the most perfect of those several modes of union should now be considered as a mere league, that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the term is not employed, because it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league; but, it is labored to prove it a compact, (which in one sense it is) and then to argue that as a league is a compact every compact between nations must of course be a league, and that from such an engagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown, that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the National Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States who magnanimously surrendered their title to the Territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and onerous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils, contrary to the engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defence, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention: A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the Government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet, if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a Convention assembled for the purpose have dictated these terms, or rather the rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the Governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a Convention of all the States; which, he says, they "sincerely and anxiously seek and desire." Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a General Convention to the other States; and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government of the merits of the controversy," such a Convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the General Government has authority to call such a Convention, unless it be demanded by two-thirds of the States. This suggestion, then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the Legislature of South Carolina "anxiously desire" a General Convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way which the Constitution points out? The assertion that they "earnestly seek" it, is completely negatived by the omission.

This, then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State Convention; that Convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of that State has recommended to the Legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to *proclaim* not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal and disorganizing Ordinance of the Convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led,—and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalties of its laws, but use the influence that a Father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretence you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason, on which you stand! First a diminution of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, was the sole effect of the Tariff laws. The effect of those laws are confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that may be borne in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal in patriotic merit, to the opposition our Fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably made—that might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union and bear none of its burthens.

Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of nullification should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which long since, you would have regarded with horror. Look back at the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course. The great political truth was repeated to you, that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right

Carolina Observer--Extra.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1832.

From the National Gazette.

The President having expressed great anxiety about the safety of the Government funds in the National Bank, we have taken occasion to make some inquiry, pursuant to our practice in matters wherein we suppose error to lie. Truly, the apprehensions of the Chief Magistrate now seem to us almost ludicrous. At the time when the President wrote—we should say, at the time he signed the Message—there was in the Treasury, a full statement of the situation of the Bank on the 1st of November.

According to that statement, it appears that the whole of the claims of every description against the Bank, was as follows:

For notes in circulation,	$17,968,733 36
Deposits of all kinds,	14,580,520 39
The holders of funded debt redeemable,	4,747,696 45
Making a total of	$37,296,950 20

This is the full extent of the demands on the Bank. Now, what is there to meet them?

1. Gold and Silver,	$8,026,055 45
2. Funds in Europe, equivalent to, indeed better than gold and silver, here	2,885,016 26
3. Real Estate,	2,997,101 53
4. Due by State Banks,	3,512,953 24
5. Due by individuals,	62,172,744 79
Making an aggregate of	$79,593,871 27

Here then are 79 millions to pay 37 millions! Really, this would seem sufficient to quiet the fears of the most sensitive holder of a note.

The National Intelligencer quotes such parts of the Revenue Laws as point out the duty, and the manner of its performance, of the government, in case of an attempt to evade or obstruct the payment of duties. It will afford an answer to many inquiries on the subject.

The Revenue Cutters, under the direction of the Collectors, are under orders to board all vessels, arriving within four leagues of the coast, and, if bound to any port in the U. S., to search them, to demand the manifests of the cargoes, to accompany them to their place of destination, and if goods be landed therefrom contrary to law, or before the duties are secured to be paid, to seize the same, and if they amount in value to $400, the vessel also.

Collectors, and all officers of the customs, have a right to seize goods and vessels for violations of the laws, either *within their own districts*, OR ANY OTHER within the U. S.

It is the duty of the officers, to watch vessels suspected of a disposition to violate the laws, and if goods be landed contrary to law, to seize them and the vessel, and send them to a place of safety. If the officers should be resisted, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of Judicial proceedings, the President is authorised to call out the militia of that or any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations. The militia may be kept in service until 30 days after the meeting of the next session of Congress. In all such cases, the President may employ such part of the LAND OR NAVAL FORCE OF THE U. STATES as may be necessary. These means are deemed all-sufficient; but, should they be found inadequate, Congress can readily provide others more efficient.

The Governor of South Carolina has recommended that *a military force should be organized*, to enforce the act of Nullification; but, by the 10th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the U. S. it it provided, that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State," "unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

If, therefore, a conflict between the authorities of the State and of the U. S. should ensue, it must be brought on by the former, in violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

We extract from this document, all that part relating to the reduction of the Tariff, and the abandonment of the principle of protection. Of the remainder, the synopsis in our last, from the National Intelligencer, has already given the reader a sufficient knowledge.

Taking an average of the importations for the last six years as a probable criterion of the ordinary importations for some years to come, the revenue from customs, at the rates of duty payable after 3d March next, may be estimated at 18,000,000 annually. The public lands, bank dividends, and other incidental receipts, may be estimated at 3,000,000.—making an aggregate revenue of about 21,000,000 a year. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, the probable expenses for all objects other than the public debt, were estimated at 15,000,000. This is still believed to be a fair estimate; and if so, there will be an annual surplus of $6,000,000.

Still firmly convinced of the truth of the reasons then presented for a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government, I am again urged by a sense of duty, to suggest that a further reduction of $6,000,000 be made, to take effect after the year 1833.—Whether that shall consist altogether of a diminution of the duties on imports, or partly of a relinquishment of the public lands as a source of revenue, as then suggested, it will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine.

Without adverting, in unnecessary details, to the considerations in favor of lessening the existing duties, which I had the honor to present, as well in the last annual report, as in that called for by special resolutions of the House of Representatives, I deem it proper to observe, that in my own mind these considerations have lost none of their force, but have derived new weight from subsequent reflection.

The purity and simplicity of the institutions under which it has pleased Providence to make us a great and prosperous nation; the few objects—and those of a general nature—to which the powers of the federal governm't can be appropriately applied; and the great diversity of interests, which, from their local and geographical position, prevail in the several States composing the Union, imperiously require that the amount of the public expenditure should be regulated by a prudent economy, and that no greater amount of revenue should be collected from the people than may be necessary for such a scale of expenditure.

The main purpose of taxation by the General Government, according to the spirit of the Constitution, undoubtedly is to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Union, by the means confided to Congress. It is freely admitted that this power may and ought to be directly exerted to counteract foreign legislation injurious to our own enterprize, and incidentally to protect our own industry, more especially those branches "necessary to preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence." And, although the exercise of the power in either case must necessarily depend upon the cause which may call it forth, the powers of taxation imposing large and permanent burthens for the encouragement of particular classes, cannot be exercised—and by slender majorities—consistently with a proper regard to the equal rights of all: and it is not to be concealed, that a permanent system of high protecting duties, directly tends to build up favored classes, ultimately prejudicial to the safety of the State.

Deeply impressed with these reflections, which are now rendered more urgent, by the reduced and limited demands of the public service, I had the honor, at the last session of Congress, to recommend a reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. The force of these and similar considerations, and of that recommendation, may be supposed to have received, at that time, the sanction of Congress, and to have formed a motive of the act of the 14th of July last; notwithstanding it was not then deemed practicable fully to adopt the recommendation of the department. By that act, however, besides the positive reduction both in the rate and in the amount of duty, the expediency of adapting the revenue to the expenditure, and of equalizing the public burthens, was, to a great extent, acknowledged, and the oppressive system of minimums was, for the most part, abolished. By that act, also, those articles principally necessary for the maintenance and clothing of the laborers of the South and South-west were, to a certain degree, relieved; and, both by its direct enactments, and as incident to its main scope, it encouraged an increased consumption of such articles as depended for their fabrication upon the raw materials and productions of the South. To extend and improve the demand for those productions, by substituting, as far as practicable in general use, cotton fabrics, for those made of materials from other countries, was not an unimportant object of the bill presented from this Department.

In the reduction then recommended, the necessity of adapting the proposed changes to the safety of existing establishments, raised up under the auspices of past legislation, and deeply involving the interests of large portions of the Union, was distinctly recognized; and it is still deemed to be not less imperious, in the further changes which may be considered expedient. Such necessity, however, arises rather from a just and prudent regard to the rights and interests of the whole community, than from any absolute pledge of the national faith, uncontrolled by circumstances. The principles of our republican institutions discountenance any system of legislation not in the nature of a compact, independent of the popular will, tending to defeat the action of the constituent upon the representative, and to exclude the operation of changes in the condition of public affairs, or in public opinion, upon the national councils. In this, as in all other instances, the causes which call for the legislative action must determine its duration; and that legislation, especially, which confers favors upon particular classes, has no other claim to permanence than its tendency to advance the interest and prosperity of the whole.

To aid American enterprize, in every branch of labor, and, by seasonable encouragement, to foster and preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, led to the protective system in the infancy of the government. To counteract the policy and rivalry of foreign nations, and to prevent their prejudicial influence on American industry; to indemnify the latter against the superior skill, and capital, and cheapness of labor in older and more experienced countries, and to succor American capital, which the events of the late war had devoted to manufacturing employments, recommended an occasional extension of that policy, which has been liberally enjoyed by the manufacturing classes, since the act of the 4th July, 1789. In the course of that time, however, the capital and resources of the country have augmented in a ratio beyond the expectations and hopes of the most sanguine. American enterprize and ingenuity are, every where, proverbially the objects of admiration, and in many branches maintain, without extraordinary aid, a successful competition with those of other nations. By the abundance of provisions in the U. S., and the surprizing increase of population, the widespread facilities of water power, the improvements as well in personal skill as in machinery of all kinds, and the general advancement and diffusion of all the lights of arts and science, and the reduction of duty both on the raw material and other articles of consumption, the cost of labor and production have not only been lessened, but in a great measure equalized; and, in this view of the subject, it is not perceived that there can now exist the same necessity for high protecting duties as that which was consulted in our past legislation. To perpetuate a system of encouragement, growing out of a different state of things, would be to confer advantages upon the manufacturing which are not enjoyed by any other branch of labor in the U. States, and to convert the favor and bounty of the Government into permanent obligations of right, acquiring strength in proportion to their continuance.

It will be conceded that when the fair rate of profit attendant upon the sagacious employment of capital in the United States, is satisfactorily ascertained, it may be wise so far to protect any important branch against the injurious effects of foreign rivalry, as may be necessary to preserve for it the same rate of profit as is enjoyed by others. If, however, by protective legislation, or otherwise, the proprietor of an actual capital shall be enabled to employ it in manufactures as advantageously and profitably as in any other branch of labor, all things considered, he could not reasonably demand more. The rate of protection which should enable manufacturing labor, conducted upon borrowed capital, to indemnify the lender, and in addition, to realize the regular rate of profit for itself, would not merely confer undue favor upon the manufacturer, at the expense of every other employment, but bring the influence of the capitalist in direct conflict with the general mass of the people. It might even be apprehended, that by such means there would be an accumulation of power in the hands of particular classes, strong enough to control the Government itself. If these observations are entitled to respect, little doubt is entertained that a tariff framed on proper principles, the reduction of six millions now recommended, may for the most part be made upon those commonly denominated protected articles, without prejudice to the reasonable claims of existing establishments.

By the act of the 14th of July last, the anomaly in the tariff of the United States, by which heavy and burthensome duties were imposed upon the raw materials, and especially upon the article of wool, was continued; and the necessity was thereby created of retaining upon the manufactured article a higher degree of protection than would otherwise have been necessary. An adherence to this anomaly, instead of equalizing the burthens of the people, augments that of the consumer by increasing the number of favored classes. Proper attention to the facility and cheapness of producing, and the amount actually produced, of the raw material in the U. States, and an examination of the information collected by this Department, and transmitted to the House of Representatives at their last session, will show, that, in the extens on of manufactures, and in the augmentation of a sure market, the producer of the raw material has long since been in a condition to dispense with a great portion of the protection heretofore afforded. By the same information it will appear, that by relieving the manufacturer from the burthen of the high duty upon the raw material, the existing duties may be very materially reduced and gradually removed, consistently with a just regard to the interests which have so long enjoyed the advantages of the protective system.

By these considerations, and the proud and gratifying fact that there no longer exists any public debt requiring the present amount of revenue after the ensuing year, the question is submitted to the Legislature, whether they will continue to raise from the people of the United States six millions of dollars annually, beyond any demand for the public service; that favors which have been so long enjoyed, and which may soon be dispensed with, without detriment to the national safety or independence, may be indefinitely continued.

The undersigned is duly sensible that the decision of this question belongs properly to Congress. The duty, however, enjoined on him by the laws, to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, not less than the deep solicitude he feels for the safety of our common country, have urged him to present it, with his own reflections, for the consideration of the Legislature.

In the decision of this question, the present crisis in the United States, pregnant with the deepest interest, must have its weight—an interest arising not so much from an apprehension of weakness in the laws, or of inability to execute them, as from a universal conviction, throughout a large portion of the Union, of the necessity of a change, and of the propriety of paying a reasonable deference to that opinion. The harmony and brotherly affection of the citizens of the different parts of this great Republic, if not the preservation of the Union itself, appeal to the patriot and statesman for the exercise of their highest qualities, in regulating the burthens of the people consistently with the equal rights of all, and in rendering the laws not less free and equal than the institutions under which they are enacted. The occasion invokes the spirit of liberal concession and compromise which laid the foundations of our inestimable Union; and, on such an occasion, patriotism requires that no one interest should exact more than may be consistent with the welfare of the whole.

Such an appeal comes with force to all, but, in an essential manner, may be made to those who have so long reaped the advantages of those burthens, from which their brethren throughout the Union, after having submitted to them, while the public obligations and the national defence and independence required it, now ask to be relieved.

If this appeal do not find a response in a wise and patriotic moderation, there will be no efficacy in the moral force on which the republican institutions of the Union repose.

The sleepless solicitude of the father of his country has multiplied lessons of patriotic duty; but none of greater emphasis and pertinence in the present crisis, than in his admonition that "it is indispensable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people."

Dreadful Mortality.—A ship has arrived at the New York Quarantine, in 90 days from Antwerp, with only 28 passengers alive out of 132 who were received on board when she sailed. The disease did not at all resemble the cholera—the victims having died without more apparent pain or struggle than if going to sleep. The crew enjoyed perfect health.

BOOK STORE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Book Store to the new building, next door below Mr. Fuller's Store, and immediately opposite to the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings, Hay Street.

Oct. 30, 1832. E. J. HALE.

N. C. Law Books.

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS, 2d Edition,
Do. Manual,
Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina,
Potter's Justice,
Militia Laws,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

...s a law rested on the same principle, but that a peaceable remedy! This character which ...ven to it, made you receive with too much con... the assertions that were made of the uncon...tuality of the law, and its oppressive effects. ...my fellow-citizens, that by the admission of ...aders, the unconstitutionality must be *palpable* ...ill not justify either resistance or nullification! ...is the meaning of the word *palpable*, in the ...in which it is here used?—that which is appa... every one; that which no man of ordinary in... will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutional... these laws of that description? Let those a... your leaders who once approved and advocat... principle of protective duties, answer the ...m; and let them choose whether they will be ...ard as incapable, then, of perceiving that ...must have been apparent to every man of com...derstanding, or as imposing upon your confi... and endeavoring to mislead you now. In ei...se, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path ...ge you to tread. Ponder well on this circum... and you will know how to appreciate the ex...ted language they address to you. They are ...emnions of liberty, emulating the fame of our ...tionary Fathers; nor are you an oppressed Peo...tending, as they repeat to you, against worse ...tional vassalage. You are free members of a ...ding and happy Union. There is no settled ...to oppress you. You have indeed felt the un...peration of laws which may have been unwise... unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality ...ecessarily be removed. At the very moment ...you were madly urged on to the unfortunate ...you have begun, a change in public opinion ...mmenced. The nearly approaching payment ...public debt, and the consequent necessity of ...uction of duties, had already produced a con...ble reduction, and that too on some articles of ...l consumption in your State. The importance ...change was understood, and you were author...ly told, that no further alleviation of your bur...was to be expected, at the very time when the ...on of the country imperiously demanded such ...fication of the duties as should reduce them to ...and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive ...effect of this change in allaying your discon...you were precipitated into the fearful state in ...you now find yourselves.

...re urged you to look back to the means that ...sed to hurry you on to the position you have ...sumed, and forward to the consequences it will ...ce. Something more is necessary. Contem...the condition of that country of which you still ...n important part! Consider its government, ...in one bond of common interest and general ...tion so many different States, giving to all ...inhabitants the proud title of AMERICAN CITI... protecting their commerce, securing their lit...e and their arts, facilitating their intercommu...n, defending their frontiers, and making their ...respected in the remotest parts of the earth!—...ther the extent of its territory, its increasing and ...population, its advance in arts, which render ...reable, and the sciences which elevate the ...See education spreading the lights of religion, ...lity, and general information into every cot...n the wide extent of our Territories and States! ...it as the asylum where the wretched and the ...ssed find a refuge and support! Look on this ...e of happiness and honor, and say—WE, TOO, ...TIZENS OF AMERICA: Carolina is one of these ...States: her arms have defended, her best blood ...mented this happy Union! And then add, if ...n, without horror and remorse, this happy U...e will dissolve—this picture of peace and pros...we will deface—this free intercourse we will ...pt—these fertile fields we will deluge with ...—the protection of that glorious flag we re...e—the very name of Americans we discard.—...r what, mistaken men!—for what do you throw ...these inestimable blessings—for what would ...change your share in the advantages and ho... the Union? For the dream of a separate in...dence—a dream interrupted by bloody con...with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on ...gn power. If your leaders could succeed in ...ishing a separation, what would be your situa... Are you united at home—are you free from ...prehension of civil discord, with all its fearful ...quences? Do our neighboring republics, every ...ffering some new revolution, or contending ...ome new insurrection—do they excite your en...But the dictates of high duty oblige me solemn...announce that you cannot succeed.

...laws of the United States must be executed. ...no discretionary power on the subject—my du... emphatically pronounced in the Constitution.—...who told you that you might peaceably pre...their execution, deceived you—they could not ...been deceived themselves. They know that a ...le opposition could alone prevent the execution ...laws, and they know that such opposition ...be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be...ceived by names; disunion, by armed force, is ...ox. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? ...are, on the heads of the instigators of the act ...dreadful consequences—on their heads be the ...or, but on yours may fall the punishment—on ...unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils ...conflict you force upon the Government of ...country. It cannot accede to the mad project ...union of which you would be the first victims ...rst Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the ...mance of his duty—the consequence must be ...for you, distressing to your fellow citizens ...and to the friends of good government through...e world. Its enemies have beheld our pros... with a vexation they could not conceal—it ...stanting refutation of their slavish doctrines, ...ey will point to our discord with the triumph ...gnant joy. It is yet in your power to disap...them. There is yet time to show that the de...nts of the Pinckneys, the Sumters, the Rut...and of the thousand other names which adorn ...es of your revolutionary history will not aban...n Union to support which, so many of them ...and bled, and died. I adjure you as you ...their memory—as you love the cause of free...to which they dedicated their lives—as you ...e peace of your country, the lives of its best ...s, and your own fair fame, to retrace your ...Snatch from the archives of your State the ...mizing edict of its Convention—bid its mem...re-assemble and promulgate the decided ex...s of your will to remain in the path which a...n conduct you to safety, prosperity and honor ...them that compared to disunion, all other evils ...t, because that brings with it an accumulation ...that you will never take the field unless the ...ngled banner of your country shall float over ...t you will not be stigmatized when dead, ...nored and scorned while you live, as the au... the first attack on the Constitution of your ...—its destroyers you cannot be. You may ...its peace—you may interrupt the course of ...sperity—you may cloud its reputation for sta...but its tranquility will be restored, its pros...will return, and the stain upon its national cha...will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot ...memory of those who caused the disorder.

...er citizens of the United States! The threat ...allowed disunion—the names of those, once ...ed, by whom it is uttered—the array of mili...ee to support it—denote the approach of a ...our affairs on which the continuance of our ...pled prosperity, our political existence, and ...s that of all free governments may depend. ...onjuncture demanded a free, a full, and ex...unciation, not only of my intentions but o...ciples of action; and as the claim was assert... right by a State to annul the laws of the U... even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank ...ion of my opinions in relation to the origin ...m of our government, and the construction I ...the instrument by which it was created, ...d to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

Fellow citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one People shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children.

May the Great Ruler of Nations grant that the signal blessings with which he favoured ours, may not, by the madness of party or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost; and may His wise Providence bring those who have produced this crisis, to see the folly, before they feel the misery of civil strife; and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate His designs, he has chosen as the only means of attaining the high destinies to which we may reasonably aspire.

Done at Washington, &c., December 10, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President,
ENW. LIVINGSTON, Sec. State.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1832.

☞ Next Tuesday being Christmas, our paper will be printed on Monday night. Advertisements must be handed in early on Monday morning, or before.

To do justice to our readers and to advertisers, we are compelled to issue an Extra with this day's paper. We trust it is the last time we shall be put to this trouble and expense, for we have the pleasure of stating, that our new Press is now hourly looked for, and that we expect to issue the enlarged paper on Tuesday the 1st of January.

The Proclamation of the President will arrest the attention of every one, and will receive the undivided approval of the friends of the Union. It is one of the most important and able documents that we have ever read, and evinces a patriotism worthy of all commendation. As the N. Y. American (an opposition paper) says, "We know not, nor do we think it material to inquire, whether there is any precedent for such a paper;—but we honor the feeling which prompts it, and adhere with all our faculties and attachments to the exposition which it gives of the nature and obligations of our Federal Union."

We have, as yet, no information of the manner in which it has been received in S. Carolina. But if it be true, as it is asserted, that a great re-action is taking place in the country, that the people are shocked at the attitude in which they have been placed, we may hope for a good effect, except among the 'leaders,' who, if they were not already too deeply committed, are too roughly handled by the Proclamation ever to forgive the offence.

We learn that Gen. JAMES OWEN has been chosen by the Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, to fill the office of President, vacated by the lamented death of JOHN R. LONDON, Esq.

For want of room, we are compelled to defer until our next, the proceedings of the Union meeting in Robeson.

Error.—In our last, we stated the 3d March 1835, as the termination of the charter of the U. S. Bank. It should have been 3d March 1836.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Bethune and McKay for several public documents.

Great Bank Robbery.—A handbill from Charleston, by last night's mail, states that the Bank of South Carolina was robbed, on the night of Friday last, of 156,000, in notes of that Bank, to-wit: $48,000 in $5 notes; $70,000 in $20 notes; and $38,000 in $100 notes. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part, and an additional thousand for the apprehension of the thief. It is not stated how the robbery was effected.

Wm. C. Rives, late Minister to France, has been elected Senator in Congress from Virginia, without opposition—there being only a few scattering votes, divided between Messrs. Randolph, Barbour and Floyd.

SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—We learn from the Globe that Thos. H. Benton, the present notorious Senator from Missouri has been re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

A great Union Meeting was held in Newbern on the 8th inst. Mr. Gaston made one of his most eloquent and impressive speeches. We have not room for the proceedings, which were characterized by perfect unanimity.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania has voted for Jackson for President, and Wilkins for Vice President.

All the other Jackson States have voted, it is believed, for Mr. Van Buren, which will give him 189 votes—44 more than a majority.

Army Affairs.—Three more companies of Artillery are ordered to Charleston, making in all ten companies, or about 600 men, in addition to the force regularly stationed there.

A recruiting station is opened at Philadelphia for the enlistment of 500 men.

The Bank.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress a document that completely *nullifies* all that he and the President have said to cast suspicion upon the solvency of the Bank. It is a report from Henry Toland, an agent commissioned by the Secretary himself, to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank. After having done so, he reports, that the security of the public moneys, and the solvency of the Bank, cannot admit of a doubt, its liabilities being $37,296,950 20, and its funds to meet them $79,593,870 97.

LEGISLATURE.—Wm. S. Mhoon has been re-elected Treasurer, and James Grant Comptroller.

Gov. Swain was inaugurated on Thursday last, and delivered an admirable address on the occasion, which we regret our inability to publish.

The Appropriation Bill, (for rebuilding the Capital at Raleigh,) has passed its final reading in the Commons, by a majority of 11. Its fate in the Senate doubtful.

The bill exempting Quakers from militia duty, which had passed the Senate, has been rejected by the Commons. The Homestead Bill has been lost in the same house. As also, the Bill to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of other States under $5.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Bragg, to authorise two Judges to hold the Supreme Court, and decide causes where they concur in opinion. By Mr. Emmett, to prevent vexatious litigation, by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace out of Court. By Mr. Eccles, to incorporate the Lafayette Hotel Company of Fayetteville. By Mr. McNeill, to incorporate Silver Run Academy, in Cumberland. By Mr. McLaurin, to exempt Teachers and Students of Schools from militia duty. And many other private bills.

Mr. Martin's Bank Bill passed its 2d reading in the Senate, by a vote of 42 to 21—but with an amendment reducing the capital to $1,800,000.

The law passed by our Legislature, giving the people the election of Clerks of Courts, provides, that at the next August elections, all Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, without excepting any incumbent, shall be elected by the free white men, to hold office for four years.

Congress.—In both Houses, on Monday the 10th, the Standing Committees were appointed. Not having room for them, we remark, that Mr. McDuffie, who has distinguished himself so much as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is not on that or any other Committee, having been absent, on purpose, probably, to avoid the station.—Mr. Verplanck succeeds him.

Mr. Blair of S. C., being appointed on the Military Committee, begged, 'for obvious reasons,' to decline serving.

In other respects, the committees are, we believe, the same as last year.

A Treaty has been formed with Naples, securing $1,720,000, in satisfaction of claims of American merchants for spoliations during the reigns of Joseph Bonaparte and Murat.

This fortunate result is said to have been obtained only in consequence of the array of a Naval Force in the neighborhood of Naples.

Stupendous Fraud.—The Editor of the N. Y. Courier declares that he has it in his power to *prove*, that a copy of the President's Message was carried to New York on Monday morning the 3d inst. by John I. Mumford, Editor of the Standard, who boasted to several persons that he received it on the previous Saturday night from the President himself. That in consequence of the information thus obtained by a few individuals of what the Message would contain in relation to the U. S. Bank, immense transactions took place in the stock of that Bank. That in one week 14,500 shares were sold, amounting to 15,000,000 of dollars. That the mode of disposing of stock is this: A. sells to B, say on the 2d Dec. 500 shares of stock, to be received by B. one month afterwards, and paid for at the rate of $115 per share. When the message is made public, stock falls, and A. buys from C. the 500 shares he wants to enable him to comply with his contract with B. at $104. He thus realizes a clear profit of $5,500. It is therefore evident, that the possession of a copy of the Message before it was sent to Congress, would enable an individual to practice upon the ignorance of the community. The Courier charges that C. C. Cambreleng has participated in this fraud; and calls upon the House of Representatives to appoint a committee to investigate the matter—involving the character of a member of that body. It cites the case of Lord Cochrane, in England, who was degraded for an offence very similar, but less heinous.

Stock has risen again to 110, at which price large sales have been made in New York.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The alleged fraud on the Stock Exchange.—The plain and direct question put by the Journal of Commerce of yesterday to the Standard—"Were you, or were you not in possession of a copy of the President's Message before it was delivered to Congress?"—is not answered this morning, on the ground apparently of its being an "insinuation!" and not "a distinct charge." Meanwhile the conviction gathers strength, that there has been foul play in the matter somewhere—and gathers so much strength that it may possibly attract the notice of the Grand Jury now in session. The truth of the Courier article is plumply denied by the Standard in all its parts.

The Courier in reference to the denial in the Standard, publishes a letter from J. W. Stitt, Clerk of the steamboat Wm. Penn, stating "that on Sunday, 2d December, John I. Mumford, editor of the Standard, asserted on board this steamboat, that he had then the President's Message." It publishes another letter, without signature, but the original of which may, it says, be examined at the office, asserting the same thing.—Unless then these witnesses can be contradicted, the answer to the question put by the Journal of Commerce to the Standard, is complete.

The Standard is mute as to that question.

South Carolina.—On the 10th inst. Robert Y. Hayne was elected Governor, and C. C. Pinckney Lieut. Governor, of the State.

And on Wednesday last, John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. S. was elected Senator in Congress, for the remainder of Mr. Hayne's term. The vote was, Calhoun 131, Scattering 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations has reported a preamble and resolutions recommending a General Convention of the States.

Gov. Hamilton says, in his valedictory message to the Legislature—

"Insulated as we are, standing alone in this mighty controversy, be assured the spirit of our people will not fail you. During my term of office, I have visited every District of the State and with an anxious and throbbing bosom, I have surveyed its public sentiment, and I speak advisedly when I say that a large majority of our people would rather have every house on the fair surface of our Territory razed to the ground, and every blade of grass burnt, than surrender to the despotism and injustice of that system of Government against which we have unalterably taken our stand."

"But, Gentlemen, I have done. With profound and fervent gratitude for the kindness and confidence with which you have honored me, I surrender my trust into your hands. I might under other circumstances tell you of the gratification with which I approach the long broken retirement and consolations of my own home, but I feel that this desired enjoyment is not for me, or for any of us yet; that however humble the sphere of our public duties, the land that gave us birth and the Country that blesses us, even poor as may be our services, has a claim on us even unto life and death."

The Union Convention met, according to adjournment, on the 10th, in Columbia, and was sitting with closed doors.

The President has removed from office, on account, it is supposed, of their being Nullifiers, Morton A. Waring, U. S. Marshal, and Messrs. Holmes and Hayne, Officers of the Customs.

POSTSCRIPT.—We have room for only a very brief statement of the contents of our friend's letter from Raleigh, dated last night.

The Governor has communicated the resignation of Judge Hall, of the Supreme Court. It is hoped that this would give a quietus to the several propositions to amend or alter the Judiciary System.

A very able report, accompanied by a bill, on the subject of Convention, has been made by Mr. Pearson. The bill provides for taking the votes of the people for or against certain amendments to the Constitution, which are specified.

DIED,

On the morning of the 15th inst., after a painful and protracted illness, JOHN R. LONDON, Esq., President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Seldom has death stricken in this community a "more shining mark." Cut off in the meridian of life, and in the maturity of his usefulness, the Institution over which he so ably presided, the friends to whom he was endeared, and society which he at once ornamented and served, have sustained a loss difficult to be repaired.

Remarkable for a firm adherence to established principles—a sound judgment and an astute discrimination; and governed by an inflexible integrity of purpose, all the transactions of his life were marked by rectitude and honor, and prejudice or passion produced no vaccillation in his conduct. Under such approving guides, he marched boldly to his purposes, unawed by popular opinion and uninfluenced by personal or private considerations. Hence he rarely erred and never left occasion for censure or regret. We pretend not that he was exempt from human fallibility, but no man loved truth with more zeal, or wooed her with more industry, and when convinced of error no man acknowledged it with more alacrity or more magnanimously disclained its concealment.

It was, however, in the unreserved intercourse of the domestic circle, and in the confidence of friendship, that the character of Mr. London shone admirably bright. His mind was too delicately—his feelings too sensitively constituted, to delight in the rude collisions of worldly intercourse. But in the bosom of his family, and at the board of friendship, he found an altar for his feelings and his genius, and no sacrifice was too costly for the shrine.

From early life, he felt a deep and abiding conviction of the great truths of christianity, and the virtues of his life were a practical illustration of its precepts. Here, however, his well poised mind still sustained itself, and the feelings and fashions of the day never led him into extremes. Believing from the commencement of his malady, that its termination would be fatal, he looked to his end with composure and resignation, and to the last expressed a full confidence of happiness hereafter, through the merits of a redeeming Saviour.—[*Communicated.*

In Moore county, on the 11th inst. Mrs. SARAH BUCHAN, wife of Arch'd Buchan, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Wednesday last, the Haywood Transportation Company's Boat Eliza Taylor, with 79 barrels Flour, from the town of Haywood.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, freighted with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for this place and interior, to Messrs. J. Howell, T. Sandford & Co. P. Dailey, Willkings & Co. G. W. McDonald, G. Hurlbutt, C. P. Mallett, E. J. Hale. And J. Clancey, Hillsborough: C. Chalmers, Chapel Hill; D. McRae, Lawrenceville; Underwood, Marsh & Co. Pittsborough; J. Walker, Randolph. With two boats Eliza Neale and the Fleet, with salt to Messrs. O. P. Stark, W. Whitehead, W. S. Latta and J. M. Stedman.

CLEARED, on Saturday last, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, &c. for Messrs P. Dailey, T. Sandford & Co. C. P. Mallett, R. C. McMaster, Lewis Brown, W. S. Latta, G. McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, A. Bailey, and G. Hurlbutt.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY L. JONES.

December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

Office Bank U. States,

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 18, 1832.

THIS Office will be closed on Tuesday the 25th December, it being Christmas day. All Notes due on that day, must be paid the day previous.

Notes for discount must be lodged in Bank on Monday the 24th inst.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Cashier.*

Just Receiving,

17 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 Bags Cuba Coffee,
25 qr. Casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
10 do do Dry do do,
10 do do Sherry do,
15 do do Marseilles Madeira do,
10 Bags Spice,
5 cases Wool Hats,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 18. 11-tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME, [illegible] received, and for sale by

[illegible]SANDFORD & CO.

[illegible]xington Merchants.

Fayetteville, [illegible]. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register will give the above 4 insertions and send the bill to this office.

THE Subscriber having taken the Apartments recently occupied by Dr. Robinson, in Mr. Mac Rae's building, gives notice that he will open his School on the *First of January next.* The Tuition, which is payable in advance, is as follows:

	Per Quarter.
1. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$4 00
2. English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History,	6 00
3. Languages and higher branches of English Education,	8 00

A tax of Twenty-five Cents per quarter for Fire Wood, &c. will be required.

EDWARD ROWLAND.

Fayetteville, December 13, 1832. 11-tf.

Postponement.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy have postponed the election of a Teacher to take charge of the Male Department for the ensuing year, till the 22d inst. Persons wishing to obtain the situation, will forward their proposals to the Subscriber previous to that day.

THOMAS COOK.

Bennetsville, S. C., Dec. 11, 1832. 1w.

Hair! Hair! Hair!

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, 50 or 60 bushels of Plaisterer's HAIR.

HENRY HORN.

December 18. 11-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of David Smith, dec'd., hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate of the said dec'd., to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

SOPHIA L. SMITH, *Executrix.*

December 11th, 1832. 11-tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest price in Cash will be paid for a few young Negroes, of either sex. Apply for information, at the store of Mr. Henry Horn.

December 17—2wpd

Notice.

THE Subscriber having determined on closing his present business in Fayetteville, will sell out his

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

At prime cost, consisting of
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Italian Silks and Satin Levantines,
Gros-de-Berlin and Gros-de-Naples,
Rich fancy colored Silks, all kinds,
A great variety of fancy Shawls,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Cambric, Jacconet and Swiss Muslins,
A great variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Blond, gauze and bobinet lace Veils,
Bobinet Lace Tippets and Collars,
Fancy Vestings and Italian Cravats,
Best buck and horseskin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Bobbins, Laces and Footings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambric and furniture Dimity,
One case fine Leghorn Bonnets,
One ditto, low priced,
Dunstable Bonnets and Caps,
Hats, Shoes and Looking Glasses,
Princes Cords and Beaverteens,
An assortment of rich bonnet Ribbons,
A great variety of miscellaneous articles.

All of which will be sold much lower than former prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

Wholesale Prices Current.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.		3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	50	
Apple	do	40	45
Bacon	lb	8	9
Beeswax	do	18	
Bagging	yard	13½	17
Coffee, prime green	lb	16	17
2d and 3d quality.	do	15½	16
Candles, mould	do	15	17½
Cotton, new	100lbs	9 50	10
Corn,	bushel		50
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 50	1 60
Flour, superfine	barrel		5
Fine	do		5 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	15	
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3 25	
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime	cask	3	2 50
Lard	lb		10
Leather, Skirting	do	36	40
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	7	8
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	32	35
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2
Oats	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Corrier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	80	90
Pork	barrel		
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7
Paints, White Lead	do		3 50
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I.	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	6	
Rags	lb	2½	3½
Shot	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	10	
Common	do	8 50	
Loaf and Lump	lb	16	18
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	75	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	70	75
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	10
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Saltpetre	do	15	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson	do	1 12½	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	12	12 50
Wheat	bushel	90	95
Whiskey	gallon	33	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

New Watches, Jewelry, &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

HAS just received and offers for sale, at his Old Stand, a few doors West of the Market Square, a new and handsome assortment of

WATCHES,

AND

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c. together with almost every article usually found in establishments of the kind.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 94f.

☞Clock and Watch repairing and other work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce*,

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,

A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also*, BAROUCHES, Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c. GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.

Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:

5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.

JONES FULLER.

Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,

AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. ‖800-tf.‖

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

November 13. ‖6-tf.‖

NOTICE.

MY wife CATHARINE having left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

HENRY FORT.

December 3, 1832. 9-3wpd.

☞To the Public.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving the above advertisement any notice or credit, as it is the effect of a boisterous mind and disappointed avarice. The public officers, patrollers, and others, who feel an interest in doing public good, are requested to be careful about locking and diligent in searching Kitchens and other out houses, as it may be possible they may discover the subscriber to the above advertisement safely lodged in some such place. CATHARINE FORT.

December 4th, 1832. 9-3wpd.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c &c.

ARCH CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf §

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON,

Offer for Sale,

8,000 Bushels Turk's Island **SALT,**
400 hhds. Martinique Molasses,
20 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bbls. Whiskey, and
20 bbls. Gin,

September 26, 1832. ‡800-tf.‡

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N Orleans Molasses, in bhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown, Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

C. T. HAIGH.

October 9, 1832 1-tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf.§

CANDLES.

FAYETTEVILLE mould *CANDLES*, sold only by W. S. LATTA.

November 26, 1832, 8-4w.

APPLES.

JUST received by Steam Boat John Walker, a few barrels New York PIPPINS, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 26. 8tf.

JOHN R. McCORMAC

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his former stand on the north side of Person street, directly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, from New York, a STOCK OF GOODS, which embraces almost every article that can be found in any of the stores of this place. The following articles compose a small part of them:

Blue, black, brown & invisible green cloth. Bl'k, brown, blue and steel col'd Cassimeres & Sattinetts. Brown, rose and fancy edged Blankets. A large assortment of cotton Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached. Silk of every color, plain and figured. Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves of every description. Red, brown and yellow Pongee, Flag & Silk Handkerchiefs. Cotton & Silk Velvet. Changeable do., for Ladies' Bonnets. Black Lace Veils. Fig'd and plain white gauze do. Merino Shawls & Thibets. Yellow, red and white Flannel. Super scarlet do. Cotton do. Linen fold Cotton shirting. Irish Linen. Do. Linen Cambric. Shell and horn side and tuck Combs, plain and carved. A large assortment of Calico, some very splendid patterns. Birds eye and Russia Diapers. Plain and fig'd Swiss Jaconet, book, and mull Muslins. White, black & pink col'd Cambrics Bobbinett and Thread Lace Edging and Insertions. Best Italian Sewing Silk. Ribbons. Belts. Dunstable Bonnets and Trimming. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Satin and Beaver Hats. Boys' Caps. Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine. Table Knives. Pocket do. Shoe do. Razors and Scissors, (some of a very superior quality.) Pad, Stock, Trunk, and Gun Locks. Coffee Mills. Brass handle Shovel and Tongs. Looking Glasses. Drawing Knives. Trace Chains, and Halter do. Frying Pans. Steelyards, and Axes.

1000 *Pair of Shoes*,

Having amongst them a great variety of fashions and qualities, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, and Children; and also, Negro Shoes.

10 hhds Sugar, 8 of Molasses. 50 bags of Coffee. Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Sulphur, Soap, Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. All which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Hatters' Materials,

Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable. Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico
20 bbls. loaf and lump } **SUGARS,**
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson } **TEAS,**
165 bags prime green
20 bbls. do do. } **COFFEE,**
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

900 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

NEW GOODS.

NOTT & STARR,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, viz.—

18 Hhds. SUGAR,
50 bags Coffee,
5 do Pepper and Spice,
3 do Race Ginger,
7 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
200 kegs Nails and Brads,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Hoop and Sheet Iron,
English and American Blistered Steel,
German and Cast Steel,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
50 pieces Heavy Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Rope,
120 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
16 doz. Ward's Cast Steel Axes,
25 do Coffee Mills,
25 boxes Roram and Fur Hats,
3 do Wool do,
12 bbls. Copperas,
4 do Epsom and Glauber Salts,
2 ceroons Indigo,
60 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Lead,
40 kegs Dupont's Powder,
75 reams writing and letter Paper,
100 do wrapping do,
1500 lbs. Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 13,
40 cases Shoes, assorted,

Together with a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Castings,

Patent Medicines, School Books, &c.

Which will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. ‖6-6w.‖

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering in Fayetteville Jail, my Negro man

SIMON,

Known as SIMON BLUE, who absconded on Thursday, the 19th of July last, without any provocation. It is supposed, he is lurking about Mr. Daniel McMillan's, who owns his wife, and lives about 14 miles South-west of this place. SIMON is about 40 years old, six feet high, with a very long foot; has relations, (the property of Mr. Wilkison Robeson, Robeson county, and Mr. Kelly's, in Moore county,) which places he may probably visit.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 13. 6-3m

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832 99-tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder
Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1832.

WILLIAM ALLEN, vs. JOHN B. BILLINGSLEY. } *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John B. Billingsley, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless the said John B. Billingsley come forward, replevy, plead to issue or demur, at our next Court to be held for Anson County, at the C. House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, judgment final will be taken against him, and the amount of the Plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishees. Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday of October, 1832.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

(8-6w.—Price adv. $2 50.)

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his stock, which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskin,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.,
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do.
curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for the purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair,
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation printed Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull,
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bordered,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs., Marabon, scollop and crape,
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves,
white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually large, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do. superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for lashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist,
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffeta Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimming,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Rich Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloth, the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dress and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, dark and fawn colored merino Circassian dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice styles very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *usually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and other Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungent Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Sets,
Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steels,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in case,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes,
Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers,
Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate board, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, Spermen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws,
brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large size for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leather,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.